What is claimed is:

1. A method of increasing the bioavailability of azithromycin, comprising co-administering, to a mammal in need of such treatment, a combination of azithromycin and a p-gp inhibitor.

2. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said azithromycin and p-gp inhibitor are each administered in an amount such that the combination is antimicrobially effective.

3. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said bioavailability increase is measured in blood serum.

4. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered separately.

5. A method as defined in claim 4, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered by different routes.

6. A method as defined in claim 5, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is administered orally and said azithromycin is administered intravenously.

7. A method as defined in claim 4, wherein said azithromycin and said p-gp inhibitor are both administered orally.

8. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered together in a composition.

9. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the oral bioavailability of azithromycin is increased by at least 25%.

10. A method as defined in claim 9, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the oral bioavailability of azithromycin is increased by at least 50%.

11. A method as defined in claim 10, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the oral bioavailability of azithromycin is increased by at least 75%.

12. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said increase is measured as an increase in AUC relative to dosing in the absence of a p-gp inhibitor.

13. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a surfactant.

14. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a polymer.

15. A method as defined in claim 14, wherein said polymer is selected from block co-polymers of poly(propylene oxide) and poly(ethylene oxide).

16. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is itself a drug.

17. A method as defined in claim 1, wherein said mammal is a human.

18. A method of increasing the Cmax of azithromycin, comprising co-administering, to a mammal in need of such treatment, a combination of azithromycin and a p-gp inhibitor.

19. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said azithromycin and p-gp inhibitor are each administered in an amount such that the combination is antimicrobially effective.

20. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said Cmax increase is measured in blood serum.

21. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered separately.

22. A method as defined in claim 21, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered by different routes.

23. A method as defined in claim 22, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is administered orally and said azithromycin is administered intravenously.

24. A method as defined in claim 21, wherein said azithromycin and said p-gp inhibitor are both administered orally.

25. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered together in a composition.

26. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the Cmax of azithromycin is increased by at least 25%.

27. A method as defined in claim 26, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the Cmax of azithromycin is increased by at least 50%.

28. A method as defined in claim 27, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the Cmax of azithromycin is increased by at least 75%.

29. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a surfactant.

30. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a polymer.

31. A method as defined in claim 30, wherein said polymer is selected from block co-polymers of poly(propylene oxide) and poly(ethylene oxide).

32. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is itself a drug.

33. A method as defined in claim 18, wherein said mammal is a human.

34. A method of increasing the concentration of azithromycin in a cell or a tissue, comprising co-administering, to a mammal in need of such treatment, a combination of azithromycin and a p-gp inhibitor.

35. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said azithromycin and p-gp inhibitor are each administered in an amount such that the combination is antimicrobially effective.

36. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered separately.

37. A method as defined in claim 36, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered by different routes.

38. A method as defined in claim 37, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is administered orally and said azithromycin is administered intravenously.

39. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said azithromycin and said p-gp inhibitor are both administered orally.

40. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said p-gp inhibitor and azithromycin are co-administered together in a composition.

41. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that said concentration of azithromycin is increased by at least 25%.

42. A method as defined in claim 41, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that said concentration of azithromycin is increased by at least 50%.

43. A method as defined in claim 42, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that said concentration of azithromycin is increased by at least 75%.

44. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a surfactant.

45. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a polymer.

46. A method as defined in claim 45, wherein said polymer is selected from block co-polymers of poly(propylene oxide) and poly(ethylene oxide).

47. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is itself a drug.

48. A method as defined in claim 34, wherein said mammal is a human.

49. A composition comprising azithromycin and a p-gp inhibitor, said p-gp inhibitor being present in an amount such that, following administration, the azithromycin has an oral bioavailability greater than 37%.

50. A composition as defined in claim 49, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is present in an amount such that said oral bioavailability of azithromycin is increased by at least 25%.

51. A composition as defined in claim 50, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the oral bioavailability of azithromycin is increased by at least 50%.

52. A composition as defined in claim 51, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the oral bioavailability of azithromycin is increased by at least 75%.

53. A composition as defined in claim 49, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a surfactant.

54. A composition as defined in claim 49, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a polymer.

55. A composition as defined in claim 54, wherein said polymer is selected from block co-polymers of poly(propylene oxide) and poly(ethylene oxide).

55. A composition as defined in claim 13, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is itself a drug.

57. A composition which increases the Cmax of azithromycin, comprising azithromycin and a p-gp inhibitor.

58. A composition as defined in claim 57, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is present in an amount such that said Cmax is increased by at least 25%.

59. A composition as defined in claim 58, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the Cmax of azithromycin is increased by at least 50%.

60. A composition as defined in claim 59, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that the Cmax of azithromycin is increased by at least 75%.

61. A composition as defined in claim 57, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a surfactant.

62. A composition as defined in claim 57, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a polymer.

63. A composition as defined in claim 62, wherein said polymer is selected from block co-polymers of poly(propylene oxide) and poly(ethylene oxide).

64. A composition as defined in claim 57, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is itself a drug.

65. A composition which increases the concentration of azithromycin in a cell or a tissue, comprising azithromycin and a p-gp inhibitor.

66. A composition as defined in claim 65, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is present in an amount such that said increase is at least 25%.

67. A composition as defined in claim 66, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that said increase is at least 50%.

68. A composition as defined in claim 67, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is co-administered in an amount such that said increase is at least 75%.

69. A composition as defined in claim 65, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a surfactant.

70. A composition as defined in claim 65, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is a polymer.

71. A composition as defined in claim 70, wherein said polymer is selected from block co-polymers of poly(propylene oxide) and poly(ethylene oxide).

72. A composition as defined in claim 65, wherein said p-gp inhibitor is itself a drug.

73. A kit comprising:

(1) a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising azithromycin, plus a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, in a first dosage form;

(2) a therapeutically effective amount of a composition comprising a compound which is a p-gp inhibitor, plus a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent, in a second dosage form; and

(3) a container for containing said first and second dosage forms.

74. A kit as defined in claim 73, adapted for administration to a human.

75. A kit as defined in claim 73, further comprising directions for the administration of said compositions.